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Reno Evening Gazette.

THE DAILY GAZETTE
HAS
All the News Fresh and Bright.

VOL. XXVI.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1888.

NO. 54.

WHAT

Scott's Emulsion
Cures
Wasting Diseases
Wonderful Flesh Producer.
Many have gained one
pound per day by its use.

Scott's Emulsion is not a
secret remedy. It contains
the stimulating properties of
the Hypophosphites and pure
Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, the
potency of both being largely
increased. It is used by Physi-
cians all over the world.
PALATABLE AS MILK.
Sold by all Druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N

Cure for Piles.
Itching Piles are known by moisture-like
perspiration, producing a very disagree-
able moisture after getting warm. This form
as well as blind, bleeding and protruding piles
yield at once to the application of Dr. Hos-
kinson's Pile Remedy which acts directly upon
the part affected, absorbing the tumors, allay-
ing the intense itching, and effecting a perma-
nent cure. 50 cents. Address: The Hoskinson
Medical Co., Piqua, Ohio. Sold by S. J. Hodg-
kinson & Co., Reno, Nev. feidwly

An Absolute Cure.
The Original Abolition Ointment is only put
up in large two-ounce tin boxes, and is an ab-
solute cure for old sores, burns, wounds,
chapped hands and skin eruptions. Will posi-
tively cure all kinds of piles. Ask for the
Original Abolition Ointment. Sold by Osburn &
Shoemaker at 25 cents per box; by mail, 30
cents. feidwly

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises,
sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, chapped
hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions,
and positively cures piles or no pay required.
It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction,
or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For
sale by Hodgkinson & Co., Reno, Nev. feidwly

Cure for Headache.
Go to S. J. Hodgkinson, the druggist, and get
a free sample of Dr. Gunn's Headache Cure. It
will cure your headache the first night. Good for
biliousness, yellow complexion or pimples on
the face. Only one for a dose. Twenty-five
cents a box. feidwly

Advice to Mothers.
Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP should
always be used for children teething. It
soothes the child, reduces the fever, allays
pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy
for diarrhea. 25 cents a bottle. feidwly

USE
**REDDING'S
RUSSIA SALVE**
FOR
CUTS
GUN-SHOT WOUNDS,
BURNS, SORES.

Great English Remedy.

(Trade Mark.)
MURRAY'S SPECIFIC.
A guaranteed cure for all nervous
diseases, such as WEAK MEMORY,
LOSS OF SLEEP, HEADACHE, PAIN IN THE
BACK, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, WAKE-
FULNESS, LITTLE OR NO SLEEP, LOSS OF
APPETITE, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IM-
purity and General Loss of Power of the
Generative Organs in either sex, caused by
indulgence in over-exertion, and which ulti-
mately lead to PREMATURE OLD AGE,
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.

(Trade Mark.)
One dollar a box, or six boxes for
\$5. Sent by mail on receipt of price.
Full particulars in pamphlet, sent
free to every applicant.

We Guarantee Six Boxes
To cure any case. For every \$5 order re-
ceived we send six boxes, with a written
guarantee to refund the money if our Spe-
cific does not effect a cure.
Address all communications to the Sole
Manufacturers,
THE MURRAY MEDICINE CO.,
Kansas City, Mo.
Sold in Reno by OSBURN & SHOEMAKER,
Agents. ocidwly

UNION SALOON,

Corner 2d and Virginia Streets,
RENO, NEVADA.

CHASE & CURTIS, Proprietors.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF JESSE
Moore and A. A. Whiskies. For Medi-
cinal Purposes these celebrated brands have
no equal. Our bar is always supplied with
the choicest brands of Liquors, Wines and
Cigars. All the latest publications on file.
Fine Billiard and Caroom attached.
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H. C. DAVIS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

PLEASANT VALLEY COAL

Wood by Carload Lots.

ONE TON OF PLEASANT VALLEY COAL
equals 2 1/2 cords of common pine wood.
Three tons of Pleasant Valley Coal equals
tons of Rocky Mountain Coal by actual tests
made by reliable parties. Give it a trial.
For particulars inquire of J. P. HENRY or
ocidwly

RUPTURE AND PILES.

We positively cure all kinds of
Rupture and Piles, no matter how long
standing, in from 30 to 60 days, without the
use of knife, drawing blood, or
detention from business. Terms,
No Cure No Pay, and No Pay
Until Cured. If afflicted, come
and see us or send money for pamphlet. Address,
Dr. Partridge & Lacey, 239 Market, S. F.
ocidwly

THE FAITHFUL RETAINER.

He Was Forced to Confess That His Vener-
able Master Was to be Queen of
the May.

The following story comes to the Listen-
er from a Maine city, and it strikes him
that once he may break, in its behalf,
the old rule never to call a story a good
one before it is told:

One evening, not long ago, there was
arrested in this city an old gentleman of
position and cheerful habits. The police-
man said he had found the old gentleman
on the street very drunk. The com-
plaint was entered against him, but, as
he seemed to be able to get about, he
was released on his recognizance and sent
home in a hack, which he paid for with
great alacrity. When his case came
up in Court the only witnesses summoned
to prove his condition were the police-
man and the old family servant of the
accused, a faithful and devoted retainer.

The policeman had given his testi-
mony, which was unqualifiedly to the
fact of the old gentleman's intoxication.
Then the old servant was called to the
stand. There was a mingled expression
of indignation and determination on his
countenance. He testified flatly, to the
surprise of the Court-room, that the old
man was sober when he came home.

The Prosecuting Attorney proceeded to
question.

"You say that Mr. — was sober when
he came home?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did he go to bed alone?"

No, sir.

"Did you put him to bed?"

Yes, sir.

"And he was perfectly sober?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did he say when you put him
to bed?"

"He said, 'Good night.'"

"Any thing else?"

"He said as how I was to call him
early."

"Any thing else?"

"Yes, sir."

"What was it? Tell us exactly what he
said—every word."

"He said as now I was to wake and
call him early, for he was to be Queen of
the May!"

The Court-room roared. And in spite of
the old servant's very positive testi-
mony the accused was convicted and
fined.

Blatting a Barkeeper.

A friend told me an amusing expe-
rience the other day which illustrates the
ingenuity which a man when he
wants a drink very badly will exercise
in order to obtain relief for his inordinate
appetite. It appears that a young man
approached him on the street, and telling a
pious tale of privation and woe, solicited
a sufficient to purchase a meal. My
friend, who is peculiarly open to these
appeals, much to the detriment of his
purse, gave the fellow all he had about
him, and the fellow, after telling him that
would at all events keep him from starv-
ing. Seizing the money, the man started
off, and was joined by a companion who
had been watching developments from a
short distance, and the two made off at
a round pace in earnest consultation, and
were followed out of curiosity by my
friend. The two entered a saloon where
whisky is retailed at ten cents a glass,
and the first man, throwing down his
dime, called for whisky straight. Seizing
the bottle, he poured out a level tumbler-
full, much to the secret indignation of the
barkeeper, who muttered something
about "taking a bath." Raising the glass
to his lips, the fellow drank half the con-
tents, when, suddenly stopping with a
look of disgust, he said, "What's the mat-
ter with this whisky anyhow?" "Naw-
thin," replied the knight of the white
apron, and the Alaska diamond head-
light, "you must be off of yer base; there
ain't nawthin" the matter with it."

"Let me taste it," said the friend, and
taking the glass he drained it to the bot-
tom. "I don't see nothing the matter
with it." "Well, I may be wrong," said
the other, and the two were leaving the
saloon when the barkeeper, whose anger
had changed into admiration, said:
"Look here, you two chaps, if ever you
are hard up for a drink, come in here
and I'll stand treat. I've been in the
business for ten years and thought I
knew all the ropes, but this takes the
cake." My friend was of the same
opinion, and said if he had another dime
in his pocket he would have bestowed it
on the ingenious rogues.

He had to Give It Up.

Patiently he sat and waited for his
foolfall. His footfall was busy filling
engagements at other points. A tear
trickled from her eye and burst into
countless sparkling atoms as it fell on
the mantle which hung gracefully from
her shoulders. The gaslight flickered
dimly in the dim hall. She let it
flicker, and heeded it not. The police-
man's club struck the curbstone on the
next block with a hollow sound, and she
started in terror. What if—oh, sicken-
ing thought! But no—George was always
fly enough to take a cab after he had
finished going out with the boys.

At last he came.

"Where have you been so long,
George?" she asked.

He scarcely seemed to hear her. For
several minutes he stood motionless,
but his face wore a troubled expression.

At length he spoke these words:
"My—hick—dear, I hush ter give it
up. I've got 'er poorest mem'ry ever
shaw. Ask me shumpin' easy. I'll
fin' out fer you to—hick—morrow from
shom of oother—hick—fellahs. Good-
night."

The Judge as a Family Man.

Judge Thomas A. Moran, of Chicago,
has a large family of children, of all of
whom he is justly proud.

The day after he had been presented
with twins he was listening to jurors' ex-
cuses, when a man who had been
drawn said, mildly:

"Your Honor, I can't serve."

"Why not?" asked the court, in
tones that had become stereotyped, as
he looked out of the court room
window.

Approaching quite close the juror
whispered:

"My wife has just given birth to a
boy, Judge."

"No excuse at all," observed the
Judge, as he closed his docket with a
bang; "my wife had two last night,
and I have been here all day."

The juror served.—The Argonaut.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL

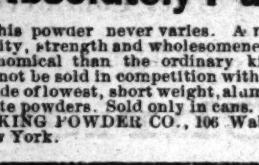


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POWDER**

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of
purity, strength and wholesomeness. More
economical than the ordinary kind, and
cannot be sold in competition with the mul-
titude of lowest, short weight, alum or phos-
phate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL
BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street,
New York. and ly

MY, HOW CHEAP!



The above set represents a suit made of Pine Wood, finished in
imitation walnut or light color. Size of Bureau Glass, 18x30; seven
pieces for \$18. Best and cheapest suit ever made. Before ordering,
furniture of any kind write for our photographs and prices. Our
trade has demanded that we carry the finest line of

Bedroom and Parlor Furniture,

And to-day we are selling to San Francisco, Oakland and other parts
of the State. The San Francisco merchants, whose expenses an-
nents are enormously high, cannot compete with us. Our continuous
increase of patronage is the best assurance that our efforts to please
by careful attention, bottom prices and the carrying of a large and
well assorted stock, have been appreciated by our patrons. Re-
member, our store covers more ground than any other furniture store
in the State, and we have a stock including furniture of the very
cheapest to very fine.

Don't forget to send for photographs of articles you desire, and
also the price list. It costs nothing. Satisfaction guaranteed

JOHN BREUNER.

604 606, 608, 610 and 612 K Street, and 1109 to 1115 6th, Sacramento.
Address all letters JOHN BREUNER, Sacramento, Cal

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that
I recommend it as superior to any prescription
known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation,
Stomach, Diarrhea, Eructation,
Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes
digestion.
Without mercurious medication.

Those who have used it "Y'er rem-
embering satisfaction, and a customer with
B'n'chitis says it is the only remedy
that gives instant relief."—RENNETT &
COVILL, Druggists, Riverside, Cal.

Have you that pleasure to inform
me that your preparations are
nothing but praise from any having
them. NANCY & CO., Druggists,
Visalia, Cal.

That it will accomplish the end de-
sired in all affections of the Throat and
Lungs, and you not only will
it will not be without it yourself, but
I'll recommend it to others, as some-
thing else in vain. Money is no object
when health is in the balance. Convince you
of one dollar can purchase a resur-
rectory that will stand between you and
one of the most dreaded of human ills.

Is prepared only by the Abolition Med-
ical Co., Oroville, Cal.

33 Circulars sent free containing de-
tailed description.

SANTA ABIE

For Sale by Osburn & Shoemaker, Wholesale and Retail.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RICHARD HERZ



WATCHES

Practical Watchmaker

Over 13,000 Watches Repaired in Nevada.

All Styles of

E-N-G-R-A-V-I-N-G

By an Experienced Workman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR PREMIUMS

FOR 1889.

THE WEEKLY

Gazette and Stockman

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San Francisco Weekly Call

AT THE LOW PRICE OF

\$2.50 Per Year

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

THE SAN FRANCISCO WEEKLY CALL
is a handsome eight-page paper. It is
issued every Thursday, and contains all of
the important news of the week, gleaned
from every quarter of the globe, complete up
to date of publication. It contains interesting
special correspondence from all of the prin-
cipal cities of the world and a vast amount
of the best selected and original general liter-
ature. It furnishes the latest and most re-
liable financial news and market quotations,
and gives special attention to horticultural
and agricultural news, and is in every respect
a first-class family paper, appealing to the
interest of every member of the household.
Every subscriber to the Weekly Call gets a

HANDSOME NEW MAP

Of California and Nevada.

Beautifully printed in colors, showing every
railroad, postoffice and town in the State,
with tables of population, etc.

POLLARD HOUSE

South Side Commercial Row.

(Opposite V. & T. R. Depot.)

J. W. KILLEEN, Proprietor

THIS OLD AND RELIABLE HOUSE
is one of the finest in town. Patrons
served with the best market affords. The
table is second to none. The rooms are well
furnished and clean, and the bar is supplied
with the finest brands of Wines, Liquors and
Cigars. PRICES MODERATE. ocidwly

OPERA HOUSE SALOON,

First Floor McKisick's Opera.

THE MOST COMMODIOUS AND EL-
egant Saloon in the State. Private Club
Rooms, Billiard Hall.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Brilliant Electric Lights.

Polite Attendants

And Large and Elegant Lodging-rooms in
Fire-proof Building.

JOHN RICHARDSON,

Proprietor.

DRAYAGE.

CONKEY & BROWN

Successors to S. B. FERRER, are prepared
to do Hauling and a

GENERAL DRAYAGE BUSINESS.

Orders left with BERRY & NOVACOVICH
will receive prompt attention. ocidwly

Copartnership Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE
undersigned have this day associated
themselves together as copartners to transact
business in the town of Reno, under the firm
name and style of "Nevada Tea Company."

GEORGE CUTTING,
N. J. KOTHEK

Reno, Nov. 28, 1888. 1008 gw

Lots for Sale.

100 OR MORE ELIGIBLE BUILDING
Lots for sale at easy prices and
easy terms, south of the Truckee river, south-
east of Reno. Inquire of
THOS. E. HAYDON.

FURNITURE.

Reno Furniture Store,

VIRGINIA STREET.

E. C. SESSIONS, Proprietor

NEW INVOICES OF BEDROOM SETS,
Chairs, Tables and all kinds of general
furniture received daily by the undersigned.
Also all kinds of Mattresses made and re-
matted. TOWNSEND'S KITCHEN TREASURY,
the joy of every housekeeper, for sale at 75
cts. at the corner of First and Virginia streets,
near the bridge. E. C. SESSIONS. my19f

Ziegler's Furniture Store,

RENO, NEVADA.

Corner Commercial Row and Sierra.

None but New Furniture Handled.

Upholstering and Repairing a Specialty.
Furniture of Every Description
Kept in Stock.

AGENT FOR THE IMPROVED
Household Treasure Kitchen Table. Es-
sential to stock before the winter sets in.
JOSEPH A. ZIEGLER. my19f

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. NOVACOVICH. H. J. BERRY.

BERRY & NOVACOVICH,

DEALERS IN

FANCY GROCERIES

Green and Dried Fruits, Vegeta-
bles, Hardware, Crockery,
Wine, Liquors, To-
bacco and Cigars.

ALL THE NOVELTIES IN FANCY
Groceries. No need to send away for
choice goods. Trade solicited and satis-
faction guaranteed. ocidwly

TRUCKEE

Livery and Feed Stable

RENO, NEVADA

T. K. HYMERS, Proprietor

FIRST-CLASS TURNOUTS AND FINEST
Saddlery. Careful attention
to transient stock. Boarders carefully looked
after. ocidwly

Protect Your Eyes.

HIRSCHBERG'S

IMPROVED DIAMOND

SPECTACLES

Mr. H. HIRSCHBERG,
The well-known Optician of 107 North Fourth
street (under Planter's Hotel), St. Louis, has
appointed S. J. Hodgkinson of Reno as Agent
for his celebrated Diamond Spectacles and
Eyeglasses, and also for his Improved Non-
Changeable Spectacles and Eyeglasses. These
Glasses are the greatest invention ever made
in Spectacles, and a positive conviction of
the Lens a person purchasing a pair of these
Non-Changeable Glasses never has to change
them. The Glasses are made of the finest
optical glass, and are perfectly adapted to
the eye. They are guaranteed, so that if they
ever leave the eyes, no matter how rusted or
scratched the Lenses are, they will furnish
the party with a new pair of Glasses free of
charge.

S. J. Hodgkinson has a full assortment, and
invites all who wish to better themselves
of the great opportunity of these Glasses over
any and all others now in the city and ex-
amine the same. S. J. HODGKINSON,
Agent for Reno.

No Peddlers supplied. ocidwly

Delinquent Notice.

RENO ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business,
Reno, Nevada. Notice: There is delin-
quent notice of the above named company, on
account of Assessment No. 4, levied on the
10th day of October, 1888, the several amounts
set opposite the names of the respective stock-
holders, as follows:

NAME	No. Cert.	No. Shs.	Am't.
Luke, W. J.	101	100	\$75.00
Luke, W. J.	102	100	15.00
Peck, S. W.	103	500	75.00
Peck, S. W.	104	500	75.00
Holt, F. S.	105	200	30.00
Holt, C. H.	106	5,000	1,000.00
White, P. L.	107	2,500	1,000.00
Taylor, S. H.	108	100	15.00
Taylor, S. H.	109	100	15.00
Folsom, L. D.	110	100	15.00
Folsom, L. D.	111	100	15.00
Taylor, Mrs. S. H.	112	200	30.00
Taylor, Mrs. S. H.	113	200	30.00
Kulke, H.	114	100	15.00
Kulke, H.	115	1,000	150.00
Kulke, H.	116	250	375.00

And in accordance with the law and an order
of the Board of Trustees made on the 10th
day of October, 1888, so many shares of each
part of said stock as may be necessary,
will be sold at public auction by the Secretary,
at the office of the company, room six
60, over First National Bank, Virginia street,
Reno, Nevada, on the 10th day of December,

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Daily, one year (by mail) \$5.00
Weekly, one year (by mail) 2.00
By carrier, delivered to any part of the city, per week \$1.00
By carrier, delivered to any part of the city, per month \$2.50
By carrier, delivered to any part of the city, per quarter \$7.50
By carrier, delivered to any part of the city, per year \$25.00
The above rates include both legal and commercial work.

Monday, December 3, 1888

Subscribers who do not receive the GAZETTE promptly will confer a favor by letting this office know at the earliest possible moment. All papers are carefully done up in wrappers, plainly marked, and mailed regularly.

The late campaign has contributed two new expressions to the American political phrasebook that are worthy of preservation on account of their oddity, if not by reason of their importance. According to Chaplain-in-Chief Colonel Shepard, a "spellingbook" is a political orator or writer who spreads such a charm over his audience or readers as to induce them to abandon Democratic truth for Republican falsehood, while a "wind-jammer" is a spouter whose fulminations swell the heads of his hearers for the brief time of his discourse, to be deplored on the morrow along with other last night's dissipations.

A scheme is on foot to bond the town of Reno for \$250,000 for the purpose of bringing in water from Hunter Creek and it behooves our representatives in the Legislature to look well to the West before allowing a bill of that nature to become a law. There would seem to be no necessity for placing the town so deeply in debt for water when we have a good system. No town on the coast has more good clear water, and a better system than Reno, and it certainly cannot be said to be expensive. Again we say guard the Treasury and look well to the West.

The wonderful possibilities of submarine telegraphy were strikingly illustrated the other day by a consultation held between two physicians, one being in Victoria, B. C., and the other in London, England. The consultation, which was in relation to the case of Lord Ennismore, who is lying very seriously ill at Victoria lasted three hours, and the circuit worked so perfectly that but three or four minutes passed between questions and answers. The world may well pause to inquire whether there are any limits to the achievements of science.

FARM horses are much larger than the average of twenty years ago. This is due to the large importations of Percherons and Clydesdale horses, which have been crossed on the native stock throughout the country. Improvement was formerly made through the thoroughbred running stock, which imparted endurance and speed, and the result was an excellent foundation for the use of the heavy draught horses for crossing. Good farm horses now weigh as much as 1,600 pounds.

NEBRASKA is one of the earliest States in the Union in which to get a divorce. As the law now stands, people may go to the State for a day, return at the end of six months, and obtain a divorce on the ground that they have been six months a resident of Nebraska.

THE Holstein cattle are becoming the favorites in this country. Superior as milk cows, excellent butter producers, and possessing large size, they approach nearer the general purpose cattle than any other breed.

ESMERALDA county seems to be running her criminal business in colors, as she now holds for trial on criminal charges, a white man, a negro, an Indian and a Chinaman.

The President still tenaciously clings to his tariff reduction and single-standard policy.

The Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—No opinions of importance were rendered in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. A motion was made by J. S. Richards to advance case No. 1,482—the United States against the late corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, appealed from the Supreme Court of Utah. This case grows out of the Edmunds and other laws of Congress aimed at the Mormon Church.

Arrested on Suspicion.
VICTORIA, Dec. 3.—An Irishman has been arrested at Vienna while on the way from Rome to Trieste upon suspicion of having designed upon the life of Emperor Francis Joseph.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

He Still Clings to His Tariff Policy.

Stoppage of the Coinage of Silver Still Advocated.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS

News from All Parts of the World.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES TO THE GAZETTE.]

The President's Message

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The President commenced his message by calling attention to the fact that with the expiration of the present session of Congress, the first century of the Constitutional existence of the United States will be completed. He declares that we are admonished to inquire whether we have always closely kept in the course of safety and perpetuity. When the experiment of our Government was undertaken, the chart adopted for our guidance was the Constitution, and it is only by a strict adherence to its doctrines that we can furnish proofs to the world of the fitness of the American people for self-government. The President contrasts the condition of the country a hundred years ago with its condition to-day, and asserts that its citizens in the early days of the republic rigidly insisted upon a full compliance with the bond that the Government is under to the people; that American citizenship shall be the only credential necessary to justify the claim of equality before the law.

In those days the frugality of the people was stamped upon the Government, and was enforced by the suffrage of its citizens. A century has passed since then. Our cities are now the abiding places of wealth and luxury, where business men are made by striving for riches. While we view this bright picture with pride and satisfaction, a close scrutiny develops a sadder shading. Wealth and luxury are mingled with poverty, wretchedness and unremunerative toil. The constantly increasing suburban population suggests the impoverishment of the rural sections, and discontent with agricultural pursuits. The fortunes realized by our manufacturers are no longer solely by a reward of sturdy industry, but the result largely, from undue exactions from the masses of our people. The gulf between employees and employers is constantly widening, and the classes rapidly forming, are the rich and powerful, and the other, the toiling and poor. We discover the existence of trusts and monopolies. The corporations are fast becoming the peoples masters, and the Government persists in exacting from the people millions which lie dormant in the Treasury.

The Government permits many millions more to be added to the cost of the people's living, by a continuance of the tariff laws. The names of our citizens in this enormous burdened for the benefit of the favored, but the existing sore is injurious to the health of the entire body politic, and the grievances will surely arouse irritation and discontent. The farmers will not fail to see that they are obliged to accept such prices for their produce as will be fixed and that they are forced to pay enhanced prices for the things they need. Workingmen will reasonably demand through the operation of the tariff laws, the employment of cheaper means of living and for an exemption from perpetual service. Other citizens of moderate means will insist upon the justice of cheapening the cost of necessities. The President next denounces the "combination of wealth and capital," and declares that a just and sensible revision of our tariff laws should be made for the relief of our fellow countrymen, who suffer under the present conditions, and says there is a necessity of a reduction of the revenues generally, but the means by which this is to be accomplished, presents to the country a question of the utmost importance, but which will reduce the cost to consumers, or for the necessities of life and provide for our manufacturers the advantage of raw material, and permit no injury to American labor.

The President says that Legislative acquiescence has encouraged the idea that the General Government is the fountain of individual and private aid—an assumption that, as against the Government and in favor of private interests, the usual business principles should be waived. He declares that claims of citizens against the Government are often based on no better considerations than the wealth of the Government and the poverty of the claimant. Pensions are granted upon no other real ground than the needy condition of the applicant, or for reasons less valid, and large sums are expended for public buildings and other improvements upon representations scarcely claimed to be related to the public

needs. The postponement of action upon subjects of great public importance should arrest attention and lead to a reformation. As illustrations of this condition of affairs, and which need immediate action, the President mentions the crowded condition of the Supreme Court calendar; a change of the laws relating to public lands, so that their spoliation and diversion to other uses than for the homes of honest settlers may be prevented; plans in aid of the Indian management; the erection of one or more prisons for the confinement of United States convicts and a Postoffice building at the National Capital; a revision of the present pension laws which would rest upon just principles and provide for needy applicants, and the appropriation of bills for the support of the Government. In regard to our domestic and foreign relations, the President says that the close of the year finds the United States in the enjoyment of domestic tranquility and at peace with all nations. Our foreign relations, he says, have been strengthened and improved since his last message. International questions which still await settlement are all reasonably within the domain of amicable negotiation, and there is no existing subject of dispute between the United States and any foreign power that is not susceptible of satisfactory diplomatic adjustment. The question between the United States and Great Britain, relating to the rights of American fishermen in Canadian waters, the President regrets to say, are not satisfactorily adjusted. The President gives a review of all that has been done pertaining to the subject in the past year, and recommends the treaty of February last, which failed to secure the approval of the Senate, as a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty, and again invokes the earnest attention of Congress to the subject. The President next speaks of the West incident, and says near the close of the month of October last occurrences of a deeply regrettable nature were brought to my knowledge, which made it my painful, but imperative duty to obtain, with as little delay as possible, a new personal channel of diplomatic intercourse in this country with the Government of Great Britain. The correspondence relative to this incident will, in its progress, be laid before you, and will disclose the unpardonable conduct of the official referred to, in his interference, by advice and counsel, with the suffrages of American citizens, in the very crisis of a Presidential election then near at hand, also in his subsequent public declarations to justify his action, and the impugnation of the Executive and the Senate of the United States in connection with the important questions now pending in the controversy between the two Governments. The offense thus committed was most grave—involving disastrous possibilities to the good relations of the United States and Great Britain, constituting a gross breach of diplomatic privilege, the invasion of purely domestic affairs and the essential sovereignty of the Government to which the Envoy was accredited. Having first fulfilled the just demands of international courtesy by affording a full opportunity for Her Majesty's Government to act in relief of the situation, I considered an elongation of the discussion unwarranted and thereupon declined to further recognize the diplomatic character of the person whose continuation in such function would destroy the confidence which is essential to the good understanding of the two Governments, and was inconsistent with the welfare and self-respect of the Government of the United States.

Meeting of Congress.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—House—Long before the hour of the meeting of the second session of the Fiftyeth Congress, the public galleries were filled with spectators. On the floor, handshaking was indulged in, and congratulations on the re-election, or condolences on defeat, were exchanged among members. Jocose rally on the part of the Republicans and patient resignation on the part of the Democrats, was everywhere evident. Both Houses were in session; the House, at 12:30 for one hour, and the Senate, at 12:47 for a half hour. The Republican members who are prominently mentioned in connection with the speakership came in for an extra share of felicitations, it being generally conceded on the floor, that the next House would be Republican, with from three to seven majority. When Randall entered the chamber, which he did at a few moments before noon, he was surrounded by his friends, desirous of expressing the pleasure at seeing him once more able to resume his Congressional duties. At precisely 12 o'clock, the fall of gavel stifled the tumult which existed in the Hall, and silence reigned while the Chaplain offered prayer. The roll of members was then called, and the hum of conversation broke out afresh. During the progress of the call of members, Cleveland entered the Executive Gallery and became an attentive spectator. The call developed the presence of 223 members, there being 88 absentees. On motion of Mills of Texas, a resolution was adopted directing the Clerk to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House had appeared, and that the House was ready to proceed to business. In accordance with the resolution, the Speaker appointed a committee to join a similar committee appointed by the President and inform him that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might desire to transmit. The House then at 12:30 took a recess for an hour. That portion of the message in which the President treats of the

tariff question, was listened to attentively by the members of both sides of the House. Now and then a smile, more of triumph than of derision, would appear upon the face of some enthusiastic Republican, but the silence was not broken until the Clerk read in a clear voice, "The cause for which the battle is waged, is comprised within lines clearly and distinctly defined. It is the peoples cause." Then the Democrats could no longer restrain their feelings, and broke into a round of applause, which was answered by the Republicans with derisive laughter. SENATE.—It was an unusually full Senate that responded to President pro tem Ingalls' call to order at 12 o'clock to-day. At that time all the galleries were full except the President's and the diplomatic departments. The Secretary, the gavel and Chaplain Butler opened the proceedings with prayer. A few moments were spent in greeting Senators, and then Senator Sherman offered the usual resolution, that the Secretary notify the House that the Senate is ready to proceed to business. A resolution was adopted for a committee to notify the President that the Senate is ready to receive any communication he may have to make. Messrs. Morrill and Sausbury composed this committee. At 12:47 the Senate took a recess for thirty minutes, which was extended to 1:30. After recess, Holman announced that the committee appointed to wait upon the President, had performed that duty, and that the President would communicate with Congress forthwith. Pruden, one of the President's Secretaries, was then announced with the annual message, which was delivered to the House and immediately read by the Clerk.

The Committee on Finance will begin this afternoon the hearing of representatives of the interests affected by the tariff bill pending before the Senate. At the conclusion of recess the usual message from the House, announcing the facts of its being in session and having appointed a committee to wait upon the President, was delivered, it having been delayed in consequence of the report from the committee to wait upon the President, to the effect that it had performed that duty, and that the President would communicate in writing immediately. Then the President's message was delivered, and the Secretary of the Senate proceeded to read it. John S. Mosby's Judgment.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Court of Claims to-day gave a judgment for \$13,889 in favor of Colonel John S. Mosby, late United States Consul-General to China. This represents the fees for issuing certificates to Chinese immigrants to the United States, collected in his official capacity, and for which the accounting officers of the Treasury refused to allow him credit.

Strained Relations.
BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The Cologne Gazette declares that the diplomatic relations between Russia and Persia threaten to become strained almost to breaking, owing to the ascendancy of England in Persia. It is asserted that the Russian has refused to recognize a Russian Consul at Mosched, where an English Consul has long been stationed.

Encouraging Rumor.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.—The Mail's advice from the west coast of Africa say: "A rumor has reached Bonny from the upper Niger that Henry Stanley is proceeding at the back of the Great Oil river under the British flag, and that the natives are friendly."

Report Denied.
BOSTON, Dec. 3.—The Pilot's Rome cable denies the truth of the report that the Pope directed Cardinal Gibbons to convey the Pope's congratulations to President Harrison on his election, on the ground that Catholic interests will be safe in his hands.


Fatal Railroad Collision.
MERRITON, Ont., Dec. 3.—A coal train run into an engine this morning. Fireman Michael Sherry, engineer James Williams and brakeman Allen of the coal train were killed. It is said that a tramp, who was stealing a ride, is in the debris.

A Bad Night.
LONDON, Dec. 3.—John Bright had a bad night and is worse this morning.

M. NATHAN,
The Pioneer Clothier,
Will shortly go to San Francisco to lay in his
FALL AND WINTER STOCK
Look out for his announcement.
REMOVED!
HODGKINSON,
DRUGGIST,
Has removed to the building lately occupied by HAVENOR on
VIRGINIA STREET
RENO, NEVADA.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.
NOW IS YOUR CHANCE!
Our Latest Arrivals consist of
Grand Combination Suits. Stylish Dress Goods.
Silks and Plushes. Elegant Trimmings.
Fine Sealette and Other Cloaks.
An Immense Stock of Carpets.
All of which are included in our
Mammoth Special Clearance Sale
EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.
Save Money and Time by taking advantage of this opportunity offered by the RELIABLE ONE-PRICE CASH STORE.
F. LEVY & BROTHER.
PINNIGER,
Corner Commercial Row and Virginia Street,
Is offering a select stock of articles suitable for
Christmas Gifts!
Consisting of Dressing, Perfume, Manicure, Fancy Porcelain Cases in Plush and Leather in great variety at prices lower than ever before. Call and make an early selection and avoid the rush. aull 1y

The Cheapest. The Best.
TASSELL BROTHERS,
Powning's New Building, East Side of Virginia Street,
Are constantly receiving, direct from the Leading Manufacturers of the United States, the Largest and Most Complete Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
For Gentlemen, Shoes and Slippers for Ladies and General Footgear for Youths and Misses that have ever been received in this city. The public is invited to call and inspect them. Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing Neatly Done.
Leather and Findings of all Descriptions. sel0tf
W. O. H. MARTIN,
Commercial Row, Reno, Nevada,
...DEALER IN...
Shelf Hardware, Bar Iron, Barbed Wire, Steel,
Cumberland Coal, Lime, Plaster, Cement,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
Buckeye and All Other Kinds of Machine Extras a Specialty.
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TINWARE AND CROCKERY.
AGENT FOR EMPIRE MOWER. oldwtf
E. C. NORTHROP'S
Dry and Fancy Goods Store
Powning's New Building, East Side Virginia Street, Reno, Nev.
I will open my Store for business on MONDAY, OCTOBER 15th, and will display to the public an elegant assortment of
DRESS GOODS FANCY GOODS, SILKS, VELVETS, PLUSHES, CLOAKS,
Linen, Blankets, etc., and cordially invite the public to call and examine my Stock.
New Goods. Latest Styles. Goods Sold Cheap for Cash.

THE NEVADA TEA COMPANY
AND SPICE MILLS
Wholesale and Retail.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST TEAS
Ever offered in Reno or Nevada, our specialties.
FRESH ROASTED COFFEES, STRICTLY PURE SPICES
And Baking Powders. Elegant Presents given away with each purchase of Teas and Coffees.
Special Rates Offered to Retailers, Hotels and Boarding Houses in quantities to suit.
THE NEVADA TEA COMPANY
27 Virginia Street (Red Store), Reno, Nevada.

McKISSICK'S OPERA HOUSE
JOHN PIPER, Lessee
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Wednesday Evening, December 5, 1888
The funniest play on the American Stage.
I Wouldn't Miss It for Nine Dollars!
THE POPULAR ARTISTS
HALLEN & HART
Assisted by their own guaranteed Company, under the Management of Mr. Harry Hine, in their new Musical Farce-Comedy
LATER ON!
Fascinating Marches.
Pretty Girls
Topical Songs.
New Dances.
JAS. W. OWENS, Business Manager
Scale of Prices:
Dress Circle (reserved) \$1.00
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No Extra Charge for Reserved Seats
Box-sheet now open at Nasty's Bazaar. no3td
McKISSICK'S OPERA HOUSE
THE BEST SHOW UP A L.
Saturday Evening, December 8, 1888.
Engagement of the famous Irish Comedian
DANIEL SULLY
And his own Comedy Company, in the Beautiful Domestic Play,
DADDY NOLAN
A Success from Ocean to Ocean. A Great Comic Effect. An Exact Working Model of the great BROOKLYN BRIDGE, with Electric Lights and Moving Cars.
Prices \$1, 75 cents and 50 cents
Box-sheet at Nasty's Bazaar. dntf

House to Rent.
A FIVE-ROOM, HARD-FINISHED HOUSE to rent; cor. Wine and Fourth streets. dec37w
Mrs. Beaglehole.
HAS NOW ON HAND A FINE STOCK OF fancy feathers and also all the latest shapes in hats, felt and straw, which she can sell at a reduced price. On Virginia Street, between First and Second. dec37w
Situation Wanted.
A CHAMBERMAID OR COOK by a woman. Inquire at the French Hotel. dec17w
Mrs. J. A. Maxwell.
A PRACTICAL NURSE, IS PREPARED to go out nursing. Midwifery a specialty. Apply next door east of Mrs. Colwell's, opposite freight depot. dec17w
Without Cost.
GO TO MISS GIBBS FOR YOUR FELTS, Fashions, Scrims and Linens. Commencing Monday, December 3, she will stamp, gratis, all table scarfs, banners, handkerchiefs and suspenders bought of her. no30 1w
A Lost Spur.
LOST ON THE STREETS OF RENO A Silver-plated Spur. Finder will please send to Leeper's harness shop and get reward. no37w
Hand-Sewed Shoes.
GO TO H. F. EYALOV FOR YOUR HAND-sewed Shoes and Men's and Boys' wear of all kinds. Custom work a specialty. no37tf
House for Sale.
SITUATED IN THE CENTRAL PART of town. Inquire of C. A. BRAGG. no37tf
Pianos and Organs for Sale.
CALL AT THE PALACE OF FASHION, Sheldon building, where you can find a fine stock of Pianos and organs for sale on installment. Ascertain prices before purchasing elsewhere. no37tf
A Nice Christmas Present.
IF YOU DESIRE AN APPRECIABLE Christmas Present for your friends, call on Fuller & Duckworth, Craven Artists, Studio, 3 doors west of West street, Commercial Row, or leave orders at Osburn & Shoemaker's. Canvasers wanted at once. Good salary paid. no37 3w
What You Can Find
AT THE PALACE BAKERY IS GOOD bread and cakes, the largest and finest assortment of home-made cakes, different kinds of crackers, choice fruits and a large and well-selected stock of Christmas goods. no37tf
Wood Sawing.
I AM PREPARED TO SAW AND SPLIT Wood by the job at reasonable rates. Leave orders at Folson & Wells'. oc37tf
W. H. HANNA.
Estay.
A BLACK MAIR, ABOUT 12 YEARS OLD, two white patches behind and white strip in face. Branded H. V. on right hip. The owner is requested to call at the Iron Bridge Stable, pay charges and take her away. oc37tf
HOLMES & STEVENS.
Pianos. Pianos.
STEINWAY & SONS, S. G. CHICKERING, Mathushek, Shoniger, Knabe and Shubert Pianos can be had at the only practical piano dealer in Reno. S. J. BROOKINS, oc37tf No. 13 Virginia Street, Reno, Nev.
For Cash Only.
HEREAFTER THE RENO LUMBER Yard will sell only for cash before delivery. KING & BENDER, Agents. oc37tf
Midwife.
MRS. ANNA GEISS, FROM THE HOSPITAL CEVEL, Alsace-Lorraine, can be consulted at her residence, at the house of Mrs. Gallip, west of Sierra street on Commercial Row, Reno.
For Sale or Trade.
H. WERNER HAS A NUMBER OF fine wagons and harnesses for sale or trade at his carriage paint shop, over T. K. Hyman's stable. Fine chance for a good bargain. jn37tf
H. WERNER.
Brookins' Steam Candy Factory.
THE FIRST CANDY FACTORY IN Reno. Fresh candy every hour. Call and get prices of small quantities or by the barrel. Wholesale prices same as San Francisco. jn37tf
C. J. BROOKINS.

THE BANK OF NEVADA, RENO, NEVADA.

Capital Stock Fully Subscribed, - \$800,000
Will buy and sell exchange on San Francisco, New York, London
and the principal Eastern and European cities.

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Will transact a general Banking Business. Mining and other stocks
bought and sold on commission. Agents for several first-class In-
surance Companies.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, RENO, NEVADA.

Capital paid in, \$200,000. Surplus fund, \$79,000

Collections carefully made and promptly accounted for. Accounts of
Merchants, Banks, Bankers and Individuals Solicited.

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LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE IN THE STATE

Letter Heads, Invitations,
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Statements, Ball Tickets,
Business Cards, Visiting Cards,
Vouchers, Hand Bills,
Pay-Rolls, Envelopes,
Circulars, Posters, &c

Every Description of Book Work Done with Neat-
ness and Despatch.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Hall's VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer.

Hall's Hair Renewer restores gray hair
to its original color; makes the scalp
white and clean; cures dandruff and
humors; prevents the hair from falling
out, and renders it soft and brilliant.
The editor of the "Ocean Foam," Cape May,
writes: "We speak knowingly, when we
assert that Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair
Renewer is the best of its kind. The
article is an elegant and cleanly one, with-
out which we think no toilet complete."
"Thos. H. Jones, Middle Granville, N. Y."
writes: "I have used

The advance of time is heralded by
bleached, thin, and falling hair. By the
use of Hall's Hair Renewer, the hair may
be restored to its original color, lustre, and
vitality. M. N. Johnson, Fitchburg,
Mass., writes: "My hair was weak, thin,
and full of dandruff. Hall's Hair Renewer
has removed the dandruff, and caused a
vigorous growth of new hair." Abel H.
Smith, Portsmouth, Va., writes: "My
hair had nearly all fallen out, and that
which was left was dry and dead. I used
one bottle of Hall's Hair

Hall's Hair Renewer,

Renewed about ten years, with satisfactory
result." E. G. Perkins, Oberlin, Ohio,
writes: "I consider Hall's Hair Renewer
the best hair preserver in use. I have
used it for the past twenty years, and my
hair is as vigorous and healthy a condi-
tion as when I was 20 years of age. Not
a sign of gray hair to be seen anywhere."
Dwight L. Chamberlain, Oakland, Califor-
nia, writes: "My hair, which was nearly
white, has been restored to its original
color and luxuriance by the use of Hall's
Hair Renewer."

and now rejoice in the possession of hair
as abundant as ever." E. J. Adams, St.
Paul, Minn., writes: "A disfigured scalp
caused my hair to fall out, and, after
using a number of preparations without
avail, I finally tried Hall's Hair Renewer,
which caused a vigorous new growth. I
am still using it, and could ask for no
better results." Mrs. R. H. Corning,
Battle Creek, Mich., writes: "By the use
of Hall's Hair Renewer, my head, which
was quite bald, has been covered with a
fine growth of young hair."

PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., U. S. A.
Sold by all Druggists.

ACONGRESSMAN'S REVERIES

NEW YORK CITY IS WITHOUT INFLU-
ENCE IN THE HOUSE.

The Political System of the Metropolis Is
Fatal to Statesmanship—A Discourag-
ing Comparison With Philadelphia—
What It Costs to Secure Election From
New York.

(Copyright 1908.)

The mental brightness of New Yorkers
is proverbial. In one way, however, they
lack this sound sense shown by Philadel-
phians. In her method of selecting Con-
gressmen Philadelphia contrasts strongly
with New York. Year after year the same
men represent her on the floor of the
House. Harmer, O'Neill and Harry Bingham
are household words in Pennsylvania.
A generation has passed away since Sam
Randall and Pig Iron Kelly began to
serve her. Each is firmly rooted in the
affections of his constituents. The politi-
cal leaders recognize this, and each is re-
nominated and re-elected without opposi-
tion. Here in New York it is different.
Rarely does a man serve more than two
terms in Congress in succession. Sunset
Cox appears to be an exception, but he is
shifted from district to district like a
white ball on a roulette table. Like
Guthrie of Wisconsin, he has become a
sort of political necessity, slipping in odd
places at odd times, and never reaching
zero. Under the rules of the House, the
real utility of a member is dependent
upon his continuous term of service. His
sphere of usefulness is limited by the im-
portance of the Committees on which he
is placed, and still further contracted by
his position on such Committees.

Standing there is governed by the Chair-
man of the Committee, who may or may not
place him on sub-committees, or in other
situations of influence and usefulness.
On the floor of the House he is privileged
to talk on bills reported from his own
Committee, but not on those reported from
other Committees except with the consent
of the leaders in debate on such Com-
mittees. The chairman of a Committee
or his substitute divides the time allotted
to debate.

All this tells against the new member
and in favor of the old member. The
new member, by the grace of God and of
the Speaker, usually lands on insignificant
Committees, and is unable to open his
mouth on the floor of the House, even
during the consideration of bills which he
has introduced, without the consent of
the leading member of the Committee
which reported them. A second term ad-
vances him a round or two on the Con-
gressional ladder, but it is not until he is
serving his fourth or fifth term, that he
reaches a position of any commanding
influence. The old members are the
Chairmen of important Committees. They
wield the baton of power in the Ways
and Means, Appropriations, and other
great Committees.

This is why every Philadelphia Con-
gressman stands head and shoulders above
his New York colleagues. The New
Yorkers are always Freshmen and the
Philadelphians ever Seniors. The Sopho-
mores and Juniors are few and far be-
tween. Politics has very little to do with
it. By virtue of their term of service the
four Republican members from Philadel-
phia carry more weight in a Democratic
House of Representatives than the seven
Democrats from New York city. Their
positions on important Committees give
them commanding influence in Govern-
ment Departments liable to be affected
by the action of such Committees. Sam
Randall, arrayed in army against his
Democratic brethren on tariff legislation,
really controls more patronage than all
the Democratic members from Manhat-
tan Island. This is because he is Chair-
man of the Committee on Appropriations.
As such he virtually has the power to in-
crease or to decrease general and special
appropriations for any department of the
Government. The speaker appoints him
Chairman of the Committee because he
has served continuously in the House
longer than any other Democratic mem-
ber.

Philadelphia politicians, as far as Con-
gress goes, are thus shown to be far wiser
than New York politicians. They realize
the situation at Washington, and they
use it for the benefit of their city.
They return their Congressmen without a
struggle for even a renomination. The
leaders of the political factions in New
York have never sensed this situation. In
their eyes a Congressional nomination is
a battle to be fought, the strategy of
gaudy heads among Congo negroes. It is
used to pay political debts, and to satisfy
the vanity of wealthy political amateurs.
At times the nomination is tossed as a
gratuity to the Assembly District leaders.
These leaders are great factors in a Con-
gressional campaign. Each Congress dis-
trict contains three Assembly districts.
After a nomination is made by a Con-
gressional convention the leaders of the As-
sembly districts represented in the con-
vention meet and assess the candidate.
The assessment is based upon the num-
ber of election districts in each Assembly
district.

To illustrate, take the Sixth Congress
District two years ago, when Tammany
and the County Democracy united on
candidates. The First, Fifth and Ninth
Assembly Districts are comprised in this
District. After the nomination the Tam-
many and County Democracy Assembly
District leaders, six in all, met and as-
sessed the candidate \$25 for each Election
district. There were 25 Election Districts
in the First Assembly district, 29 in the
Fifth, and 32 in the Ninth—a total of 86
Election districts in the complete Congress
district. At \$25 an Election district this
made an assessment of \$2,150. Half of
this money went to the Tammany, and
half to the County Democracy Assembly
District leaders, the sums being apportioned
according to the number of Election
districts in each Assembly District. This
money is supposed to be distributed among
the party workers in each Election district.
The assessment in the Sixth
Congress District was very light. In the
Eleventh Congress District it was \$400 an
Election district, and in some districts it
ran as high as \$500 and \$1000.

But this was not the only assessment
levied on the candidate from the Sixth
Congress District two years ago. He was
assessed \$750 by the County Executive
Committee. The money ostensibly went
for the printing, folding, and bunching
of his tickets. They were bunches at
County headquarters on the night before
election, and distributed to the Assembly
District leaders at 2 a.m. They in turn
distributed them to the workers in the
Election districts. This last assessment
made a total of \$3,500.

The candidate was now entirely at the
mercy of the District leaders. After get-
ting his money, they could either bunch
his tickets or throw them into a sewer,
his salary for the whole term. Neither
the interests of the people nor the fitness
of the candidate is apparently considered.

The depth and freedom of his political
life is more important to the men who can-
not the nomination.

Under such a system the interests of the
great city of New York are left in the
hands of men from the Omicron, the
Tombigbee, the Pascagoula, and the
Bravo rivers, and from the Ozark, the
Cumberland and the Apache mountains,
who are returned to Congress, season
after season, at an expense of from \$250 to
\$300 every two years.

Philadelphia alone of all the cities is
fully awake to her interests in Con-
gressional matters. Chicago comes next, Cin-
cinnati come third and Boston fourth,
with New York at the tail. In no city in
the Union does it cost so much to go to
Congress as it costs from New York. The
average in Philadelphia I am told is not
a fourth as much. In Chicago a leading
Congressman told me that his expenses
were more than \$1,000 each election, and
it is reasonable to suppose that it
does not cost Gen. Patrick A. Collins as
much as that to be returned from Boston.
Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, an old and val-
uable member of the House, once said
that his campaign expenses had never
exceeded \$500 a session, and the eldest
member from Chicago assures me that he
has often served with less than \$250.

All this teaches a pat lesson. If the
New York politicians want the city to
take its true position in Congress they
must pattern after Philadelphia politi-
cians. They must either send men of both
brains and wealth to the House, and keep
them there, or they must change the
present system of nomination. As it is,
no man of moderate means, however
equipped intellectually, can afford to go
to Congress from this city. He is effect-
ually barred out as a poor man is barred
from the English House of Commons. It
requires more than wealth to ably repre-
sent New York in the American Congress.
The man of wealth wants alertness, clear-
ness of vision, studious application, pluck,
patience, energy and natural ability. If
he does his duty, he will work harder
than he ever worked for himself, and be
rewarded at the end of his term, if he
wants a re-election, by an assessment that
will eat up not only his entire salary, but
a good portion of his income. And even
at that he must serve the politicians and
not his constituents.

The best evidence, however, of the
stupidity of New York city politicians in
their selection of Congressmen is found in
the late election returns. Of the eight
Congressmen elected from this city five
are new members and two have not yet
served a full term. A fine showing, in-
deed, in a Republican House of Repre-
sentatives for a city giving nearly 70,000
Democratic majority. They know better
in the south and west. Texas returns all
of her eleven members, Kansas sends
back six out of seven, and Georgia returns
nine out of ten.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

HOW TO DRESS WELL CHEAPLY.

Remarkable Development of the "Ready-
Made" Business in late years—Reason
Why Garments are Cheap.

Everybody, excepting the people who
write on the subject for the newspapers,
knows that the old and important ques-
tion: "How much does it cost a man to
dress?" is as difficult to answer as the
equally old and less important one "How
big is a piece of chalk?"

It costs a man just as much, or almost
as much, as he chooses to spend on his
clothing, and on that proposition hangs
an interesting story. Twenty years ago,
the average city man who felt obliged to
appear well-dressed would seldom buy
clothing at a "ready-made clothing store."
His garments, at least his better ones,
were invariably made to order. To-day
many of the conspicuously well-dressed
men of the metropolis buy all, or nearly
all their garments "ready-made."

While it is true that a man on the same
amount of money can dress much better
than formerly, it is also true, and is al-
most a sequitur, that he can dress as well
as he did formerly on less money, and
the smallness of the sum now required
to fit a man with a complete suit of
coat, vest, trousers, and overcoat, is most
amazing to those who have not studied
the question. It is difficult to establish
grades in the infinite variety in which
men dress, but it may be done approxi-
mately, and for the sake of illustration I
will suppose four cases. The first is a
man of comfortable means who goes into
"society," dines occasionally at Delmon-
ico's, and is a "first-nighter," but who
economizes when ever he can without
sacrificing appearances. He may dress so
that his clothes may never be noticed by
anyone (which is said to be the true test
of good taste) very little money. His
evening suit will cost him from \$30 to
\$35; his business suit will cost from \$30
to \$35; and his morning dress suit, or
Prince Albert, will cost \$24 to \$28. These
clothes, it is understood, will fit him as
well and will last as long or nearly as
long as made to order by a first-class
tailor. His overcoat will cost him from
\$10 to \$15 for the light one, and about \$25 for
the heavy one.

The difference between the expense of
dressing in this case and in the next one,
which is that of a hardworking clerk who
is compelled to make a small salary go as
far as possible, is that the first man will
duplicate his suits often and have a
greater variety. The latter may buy a
trifle cheaper if he chooses, but he can
maintain an excellent appearance by
wearing clothes which will cost him as
follows: a good business suit will cost
him from \$15 to \$18; his "Sunday suit"
will cost from \$20 to \$25, and his light
overcoat would be from \$10 to \$15. His
winter coat would be two or three dollars
more in price.

The third case supposed is that of a
fairly well-to-do mechanic who wears his
working clothes ordinarily, but wants a
"best suit" for "Sundays, high-days,
holidays, and bon-die nights." He may
buy working suits for \$10 to \$14, and
"best suits" for from \$17 to \$20.

The fourth case is that of the poor devil
who has no income and no regular em-
ployment, who is forced to be content
with the cheapest garments that will keep
him warm and preserve him from the ap-
pearance of a tramp. His clothes will not
last long, but he can buy them for very
little. An overcoat that with care will
last a winter, and keep him from suffer-
ing, may be had for \$2, though he may, if
he is in luck, spend as much as \$10, and
a full suit of coat, vest, and trousers, of ap-
propriate material, for anything he likes or
is able to pay over \$5.

These prices, that the last-named man
pays, seems preposterous, but they are the
facts as they are, and very many people buy
their clothing. How long the clothes will
last depends on the year they get.

FALES-CURTIS.

In the Art Gallery.
"You want to be careful of that
umbrella," said an art dealer to a coun-
tryman who was indicating the fine points
of a picture to his wife.
"All right, mister," responded the agri-
culturalist, "I won't let go of that umbrella
till I get back home."—Union Observer.

Telling Jokes on a Trimmer.

A very funny scene, of which the Rev.
Dr. Howard Crosby was the central
figure, occurred a few days ago in a
Fourth-avenue car, New York. The
doctor and some ladies had just taken
their seats when a man who was con-
siderably under the influence of liquor
boarded the car and sat down opposite
them. His conduct soon became rather
boisterous, and two men who sat near-
ly began to swear at him and threaten to
put him off. This naturally did not im-
prove matters, and Dr. Crosby, seeing
that the ladies were becoming frightened,
signaled the two sober men to stop their
tantalizing, while he went over and sat
down beside the drunkard. After the
minister had spoken a few words in the
fellow's ear he stopped his noise, and the
doctor went back to his seat. For near-
ly a mile further the man traveled with-
out causing the least disturbance, and
then Dr. Crosby saw that he wanted to
get out. He signaled to the conductor
and the car stopped. The drunken man
rose from his seat, but before going out
turned toward his late tormentors with a
most horrible frown, and then stepped
over to Dr. Crosby, while over his face
spread a maudlin, idiotic grin. Pating
the minister on the shoulder two or
three times, he said in a very audible
tone, "You're a good feller. I guess you
know how to fish yourself."

The doctor told that story to a party
of gentlemen a day or two ago with a
great deal of relish, and said it was the
best proof of sympathy that he had ever
experienced. He followed it up with
the following, which happened several
years ago:

A piscatorial friend sent him a huge
and palatable-looking salmon, the re-
ceipt of which greatly delighted the good
doctor's heart. In his generosity he
straightway invited half a dozen gour-
mand friends to share his good fortune
and help dispose of the fish. Dinner
time came, with all the guests on hand,
and they adjourned with great antici-
pations to the table. For the second
course the salmon was served, and every
man's mouth watered. The doctor
served the dish, and they all fell upon it.
The first gentleman, who took a mouthful
suddenly, his face turned pale,
and with a quick movement he raised
his napkin to his mouth. The host
noticed it, as did the other guests, but
too late.

Astonishment was seen in every
muscle of Dr. Crosby's face, when a
sharp ring at the door bell announced an
arrival. It was a boy with a letter from
the donor of the salmon, who stated that
it was the finest specimen that he had
ever caught, and, as he knew Dr. Crosby
was connected with the Museum of
Natural History, he had taken the liber-
ty of preserving it in alcohol, and—
Dr. Crosby has never yet had the cour-
age to read the rest of that letter, but all
the guests present, with their numbers
augmented by the person of the donor of
that fish, soon ate a dinner at the doc-
tor's house for which that reverend
gentleman paid in hard cash.

An Awkward Mistake.

A clubman relates at his own expense
the following reminiscence of his visit to
London last summer. Wishing to take
advantage of the alleged cheapness of
clothing in London he carried with him
no more than he actually needed for the
voyage, and on his arrival he posted up
to London in his shabby steamer dress
to find an important dinner engagement
awaiting him, only a few days off. It
was an extremely hot day, and he was
tired, but he went at once to the es-
tablishment of a tailor who had been re-
commended, and asked to see the pro-
prietor, Mr. X. That gentleman appear-
ed, and the following conversation en-
sued—

"You are Mr. X?" asked the Ameri-
can.

"Yes."

"I met your customer, Mr. A., on the
steamer I have just landed from, and he
advised me to come and see you before
looking anywhere else," said the Ameri-
can.

"But really, my man," the tailor said,
looking the travel-stained visitor over
from head to foot, "I am awfully sorry
not to oblige Mr. A., don't you know,
but really we don't need any more help
at present."

The American was neither vain nor
lacking in a sense of the ludicrous, so
that instead of becoming mortally offend-
ed, as many might have done, he simply
laughed and explained that he wanted
some work done himself, and on this
footing he was at once treated with a
consideration destined to atone for so
awkward a mistake.

"Giants in Those Days."

Pliny mentions the giant Gabbara,
who was nine feet nine inches tall, and
two other giants, Poison and Secundilla,
who were half a foot taller.

Gargolus tells of a young giantess who
was ten feet high.

Local legends of a Scotch giant eleven
feet six inches in height.

A giant eight feet high was exhibited
at Rouen in 1755.

A Swedish peasant, cited by Duffon,
was eight feet and eight lines in height,
and the stature of the Finnish giant U-
jannus was the same, while Frederick
William, King of Prussia, had a guard of
nearly equal stature.

The giant Gille de Trent, in the Tyrol,
and one of the guards of the Duke of
Brunswick, was more than eight feet four
inches in height.

The Grecian giant Ammonah, now eight-
een years old, is seven feet eight inches
tall.

The Austrian giant, Winkelmeyer,
who was recently exhibited in Paris,
measuring eight and one-half feet, may
be regarded as a specimen of the highest
stature attained by the human species.

At the opposite extremes may be found
numerous dwarfs not more than twenty
inches, and some even as little as sixteen
and even twelve inches in height; but
such dwarfs are only monsters with
atrophied limbs, whose age is usually ex-
aggerated by their Barnums.

Something Important at Last.

Domestic—"Please, mam, your prg
dog got under the street car and got
killed."

Young Wife—"Indeed?"

"Yes, mam; an' the new prl has
ruined your best dress a lettin' it fall in
the 'rears kettie.'"

"Low Circles."

"And t' liver has got in an' run of
with your car, an' the new prl has
ruined your best dress a lettin' it fall in
the 'rears kettie.'"

"An' t' liver has got in an' run of with your car, an' the new prl has ruined your best dress a lettin' it fall in the 'rears kettie.'"

"An' t' liver has got in an' run of
with your car, an' the new prl has
ruined your best dress a lettin' it fall in
the 'rears kettie.'"

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